

Appendix L - Management Prescriptions Not Used In Selected Alternative

1.2 Areas Recommended For Wilderness

Theme - Areas which the Forest Service has or will recommend to Congress for inclusion in the Wilderness System are managed to protect wilderness characteristics until Congressional action is taken. Nonconforming activities may be limited or restricted.

Setting - These are areas that Congress has directed the Forest Service to study, or that the Forest Service has independently found suitable for inclusion in the National Wilderness System. These areas will be recommended to Congress for Wilderness designation.

Desired Condition - Vegetation composition and structure is relatively undisturbed by human intervention, although some areas may be affected by fire suppression. Vegetation is mostly mid to late successional unless regenerated by natural processes such as fire, insects or disease. Forage for wildlife and livestock is available in meadows and natural openings.

Opportunities to view wildlife exist, but are not encouraged through management activities other than at trailheads. Educational and interpretive activities emphasize protection of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species, sensitive habitats, and overall biological diversity.

Some primitive roads may exist in this area, although they are normally closed to motorized uses. Travel occurs cross-country on primitive trails or on a well-defined trail system, depending upon historic use patterns. Trail tread varies from nonexistent to very evident, and may or may not be cleared of down timber or brush. Bridges or other trail structures may be present, but normally only where needed for resource protection or where no safe opportunity exists to cross a stream along a system trail during periods of normal water flow. Directional trail signs and resource protection signs may occur in this area.

Domestic livestock may be encountered in this area during the summer. Some signs of management practices, such as salting areas, fences, and water developments may be present. Past or present mining activity may be visible in this area.

No activities which jeopardize the eligibility of these areas for Congressional designation as wilderness will be allowed, although some existing uses such as snowmobiling and mountain biking may be allowed to continue until a designation decision is made.

Standards and Guidelines

General

Standards

1. Management actions or proposed new uses that would be the basis for not recommending the area for classification or would alter the wilderness characteristics will not be allowed.

Animal Control

Guidelines

1.
These areas will be treated the same as wilderness areas.

Facilities

Guidelines

1.
Motorized equipment such as chainsaws, are allowed for maintenance, construction, and other forest management activities.

Fire and Fuels

Standards

1.
Where fire suppression is necessary, use techniques which minimize soil and vegetation disturbance.

Guidelines

1.
The wildland fire management strategy in this Management Area is perimeter control or prescription control.

Minerals

Standards

1.
Areas are not available for oil and gas leasing.
2.
Areas are withdrawn from entry for locatable minerals.

Recreation

Standards

1.
Close and revegetate all Class 4 and 5 campsites.

Guidelines

1.
The ROS class may be semi-primitive, or primitive, as mapped.

Special Uses

Guidelines

1.
Special uses will be authorized only if compatible with wilderness characteristics.

Transportation

Guidelines

1.

Correct resource damage occurring from existing roads or trails.

Visuals

Guidelines

1.

The adopted visual quality objective is preservation.

1.41 Core Areas

Theme - Areas are managed to preserve habitat for native plant and animal species, and to allow the free operation of the ecosystem's natural processes.

Setting - These areas are usually larger than 5,000 acres. They are unroaded or have little evidence of past roading. They are natural appearing with little or no sign of human disturbance.

Desired Condition - Emphasis is on maintenance, and in some cases, restoration, of native biological diversity. Special emphasis is placed on habitats for threatened, endangered and sensitive species. The landscape is predominantly natural appearing and relatively undisturbed by humans. Vegetative composition and structure are influenced by biological processes and conditions with minimal human influence. Planned ignitions may be used to mimic natural disturbance regimes. Human activity is limited to nonmotorized means, except for emergency search and rescue, during which motor vehicles can be used. Opportunities to view wildlife exist, but are not encouraged through management activities. Educational and interpretive activities include protection of TES species, sensitive habitats, overall biological diversity and user ethics. Light grazing of domestic animals is allowed, but this use remains subordinate. There is a very high probability of experiencing solitude, closeness to nature and tranquility. There is a high degree of self-reliance, challenge and risk. Facilities are rustic and exist primarily for site protection. Improvements to enhance recreation use such as signing, may be present within the area, but are of a rustic nature. Trailheads are located outside the area and provide access points into the core area with information and directional signing. Dispersed camping may occur throughout the area. Mountain bikes are allowed on designated trails. Roads will be closed and obliterated in a prioritized schedule with those causing damage to wildlife habitat first. In limited cases, some of the old roads can be used for trails that provide hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking and other nonmotorized recreation opportunities. No road building occurs within the area and new trail construction is rare. Core areas will have inventory data collected on plants, animals and natural processes to assist in identifying existing biological diversity and understand natural disturbance regimes.

Standards and Guidelines

Facilities

1.

Guideline

Maintenance should be accomplished using nonmotorized equipment, unless there is an emergency involving human life.

Fire and Fuels

Standard

1.
Where fire suppression is necessary, use techniques which minimize soil and vegetation disturbance.

Guideline

1.
The wildland fire management strategy in this Management Area is perimeter control or prescription control.

Minerals

Standard

1.
Areas are withdrawn from mineral entry and unavailable for oil and gas leasing.

Range

Guideline

1.
Grazing is reduced to 30% utilization or less of annual growth, or phased out as permits expire.

Recreation

Standard

1.
Mountain bike use is restricted to designated routes.
2.
Snowmobile use is prohibited.

Guideline

1.
The ROS class is primitive or semi-primitive nonmotorized as mapped.
2.
Dispersed campsite condition should not exceed Cole's moderate.
3.
Trail encounters should not exceed 15 parties per day in most areas.
4.
Discourage concentrated public use.

Special Uses

Standard

1.
New electronic sites and utility corridors are prohibited.

Guideline

1.
Nonconforming special uses are phased out as permits expire.

Vegetation

Standard

1.
Timber harvest is not allowed in these areas.

Guideline

1.
Exotic species of plants and animals are controlled and eliminated if possible.

Wildlife

Guideline

1.
Habitat improvement projects will emphasize TES and proposed TES species and habitats. Improvements will blend with the natural landscape.
2.
In all management activities, emphasize protection of sensitive species' habitats.

3.21 Limited Use

Theme - Management emphasis is to provide areas where limited extractive or manipulative uses may occur while maintaining habitats for species which exist in the area.

Setting - These areas are usually surrounding or adjacent to a core area (Management Area 1.41). They have minimal impact from human use. Natural processes generally predominate, except when fires threaten human life, health, or safety.

Desired Condition - The emphasis is on the maintenance of current biological diversity and preservation of habitat for all native species of plants and animals, especially threatened, endangered, and sensitive species. The landscape is predominantly natural appearing. Vegetative composition and structure are influenced by biological processes and conditions with minimal human influence. Prescribed fire may be used to mimic natural disturbance regimes. Grazing of livestock is allowed, as long as riparian areas remain in good condition and habitat capability for all native plant and animal species remains high. There is a very high to high probability of experiencing solitude, closeness to nature and tranquility. There is a high degree of self-reliance, challenge and risk. Facilities are rustic and exist primarily for site

protection. Improvements to enhance recreation use, such as signing, may be present within the area, but are of a rustic nature. Dispersed camping may occur throughout the area. Mountain bikes are allowed on open roads or designated trails. Unneeded roads are closed and obliterated as soon as funds become available. Roads can be turned into trails in limited cases, where appropriate. New road construction and reconstruction is permitted only for safety or to reduce resource damage. Limited-use areas are consistent with core functioning, and allow light thinning or selection cuts to reduce unnaturally high fuel loads for the purpose of re-establishing the natural fire regime.

Standards and Guidelines

Fire and Fuels

Standard

1.
Where fire suppression is necessary, use techniques which minimize soil and vegetation disturbance.

Guideline

1.
The wildland fire management strategy in this Management Area is perimeter control or prescription control.

Minerals

Standard

1.
Areas are withdrawn from mineral entry or have a no surface occupancy stipulation for oil and gas leasing.

Range

Guideline

1.
Grazing needs of domestic livestock are subordinate to wildlife needs.

Recreation

Guideline

1.
The ROS class is semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, or primitive, as mapped.
2.
Dispersed campsite condition should not exceed Cole's moderate.

	3.	Trail encounters should not exceed 20 parties per day in most areas.
	4.	Discourage concentrated public use.
	5.	Mountain bike use is restricted to open roads and designated routes.
	6.	Snowmobile use will be limited to a few designated roads.
Transportation		
Standard		
	1.	Open road density will not exceed 1 mile per square mile.
Special Uses		
Guideline		
	1.	Non-conforming special uses should be phased out as permits expire.
Vegetation		
Standard		
	1.	Timber harvest is not scheduled and does not contribute towards the ASQ.
	2.	Exotic species of plants and animals are controlled and eliminated if possible.
Guideline		
	1.	Management activities should simulate natural vegetation patterns and patch size.
Wildlife		
Guideline		

1.
Habitat improvement projects will emphasize TES and proposed TES species and habitats. Improvements will blend with the natural landscape.
2.
Emphasize protection of sensitive species habitats in all management activities.
3.
Maintain or restore habitat to natural conditions.

3.55 Corridors

Theme - Areas are managed to protect migration and dispersal areas for wildlife. These areas provide safe connections between core areas.

Setting - Corridors connect core areas. They have light or minimal impact from human use. Natural processes generally predominate.

Desired Condition - The emphasis is on the maintenance of wildlife migration and dispersal areas to ensure the connection between core areas. Corridors assist with the preservation of habitat for all native species of plants and animals, especially TES species. The landscape is predominantly natural appearing. Vegetative composition and structure are influenced by biological processes and conditions with minimal human influence. Prescribed fire is used where appropriate, to create or renew habitat and may be used to mimic natural disturbance regimes. Grazing of domestic livestock is allowed only where there is assurance that no reduction in wildlife capability and function will occur and where native plants flourish. There is a very high to high probability of experiencing solitude, closeness to nature and tranquility. There is a high degree of self-reliance, challenge and risk. Facilities are rustic and exist primarily for site protection. Improvements to enhance recreation use, such as signing, may be present within the area, but are of a rustic nature. Dispersed camping may occur throughout the area. Mountain bikes are allowed on open roads or designated trails only. Unneeded roads and those impairing wildlife are closed and obliterated as soon as funds become available. Consider allowing use of roads, going to private inholdings, only by the inholders. Construct new roads or reconstruct roads only for safety or to reduce resource damage. No off-road motorized vehicle use, except for emergencies. Corridors are unsuitable for timber production, but, light thinning or selection cuts are allowed to reduce unnaturally high fuel loads for the purpose of reestablishing the natural fire regime.

Standards and Guidelines

Fire and Fuels

Standard

1.
Where fire suppression is necessary, use techniques which minimize soil and vegetation disturbance.

Guideline

Minerals

Standard

1.
The wildland fire management strategy in this Management Area is perimeter control or prescription control.

Range

Guideline

1.
Areas are withdrawn from mineral entry and unavailable for oil and gas leasing.

Recreation

Guideline

1.
Grazing needs of domestic livestock are subordinate to wildlife needs.

1.
The ROS class is semi-primitive nonmotorized, primitive or semi-primitive motorized, as mapped.

2.
Dispersed campsite condition should not exceed Cole's moderate.

3.
Discourage concentrated public use.

4.
Mountain bike use is restricted to open roads and designated routes.

5.
Snowmobile use will not be encouraged and will be allowed only on a few designated roads.

Transportation

Standard

1.
Open road density will not exceed .5 mile per square mile.

Special Uses

Guideline

	1. Non-conforming special uses may be phased out as permits expire.
Vegetation	
Standard	1. Only silvicultural practices necessary to meet specific resource objectives other than wood production are used. Timber harvest is not scheduled and does not contribute towards the ASQ.
	2. Exotic species of plants and animals are controlled and eliminated if possible.
Guideline	1. Management activities should simulate natural vegetation patterns and patch size.
Wildlife	
Guideline	1. Habitat improvement projects will emphasize TES and proposed TES species and habitats. Improvements will blend with the natural landscape.
	2. Emphasize protection of sensitive species habitats in all management activities.
	3. Maintain or restore habitat to natural conditions.

5.21 Water Yield

Theme - These areas are managed with emphasis on increasing water yield and improving the timing of water flow through manipulation of vegetation. Sustained vegetative treatment methods are specifically designed to enhance water production and timing.

Setting - These areas are characterized by a forested appearance and a mix of ecosystems which feature a variety of tree species. This management area is found in Alternative A as mapped.

Desired Condition - Vegetation composition and structure are managed for a mosaic of tree groups with different ages and heights. A variety of habitat structural stages are present although late successional forests are less common. Temporary openings are common. They are created to provide for the wide range of habitat structural stages as well as the production of wood fiber. In the spruce/fir cover type, wood products will be produced from an area while

continuous forest cover or overstory structure is retained. These spruce/fir forest stands will be both even-aged and uneven-aged. Young stands will be maintained in vigorous condition. Snags are scattered throughout the area. Forage is abundant in areas where timber harvest has occurred, in natural openings or meadows. Rangeland vegetation occurs in a mix of seral stages, but is predominantly in upper mid-seral to late-seral stages of development.

Forest insects and diseases will be present but at endemic levels. Wildfires will generally be controlled. Accordingly, vegetation patterns will be developed primarily through the use of silvicultural practices in conjunction with physical site characteristics. Timber harvesting and thinning activities are noticeable.

Opportunities to view wildlife are encouraged. Relatively high levels of disturbance from timber management activities may limit viewing opportunities to those species that are common and/or accustomed to the disturbance. Intensive timber management has created a range of wildlife habitats with ample cover. Habitat for sensitive species may be enhanced where opportunities exist, but the focus is on protection and maintenance of those habitats.

Recreation facilities may be present and coordinated with the other multiple uses of the area. An extensive road and trail system exists ranging from primitive roads to maintained gravel roads. Some roads are closed seasonally, others are closed after timber removal is complete. Secondary roads are constructed to a lower standard sufficient for logging trucks and passenger vehicles. Motorized and nonmotorized recreation opportunities are provided.

Standards and Guidelines

Fire and Fuels

Standard

1.
Management activity fuels shall be treated to reduce fire intensity levels within three years after management activities cease, to allow direct attack.
2.
The wildland fire management strategy in this Management Area is direct control or perimeter control.

Minerals

Standard

1.
Areas are available for oil and gas leasing with standard stipulations, unless further restricted by other conditions.

Range

Guideline

1.
Manage forage for livestock and wildlife based on specific area objectives.

Recreation

Guideline

1.
The ROS class is roaded natural as mapped.

Transportation

Guideline

1.
Roads should be designed to ensure that they do not contribute sediment to channel systems.

Vegetation

Standard

1.
Design harvest methods to produce and sustain increased water yields.
2.
Manage forested areas to increase water yield and forage production, and to maintain timber production.
3.
A full range of biologically appropriate silvicultural practices is used to emphasize the production of sawtimber. Timber harvest is scheduled and does contribute towards the ASQ. Opportunities exist to collect firewood.
4.
Retain live trees that are broken at the top, to replace snags wherever available. At a minimum, retain two live trees to replace each snag.

Guideline

1.
Under even-aged systems, the rotation age will generally meet Culmination of Mean Annual Increment (CMAI).
2.
Retain snags in various conditions of decay and distribution. When available, select trees with a larger DBH than the average for the stand.

Wildlife

Guideline

1.
Coordinate fish and wildlife habitat needs with other management activities.

2.

A big game habitat effectiveness level of 50 percent or greater should be provided. This is based on cover, forage, roads, and levels of activities on the roads.

Visuals

Guideline

1.

The adopted visual quality objective is modification.

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